

# Edgefield Advertiser.

Oldest Newspaper In South Carolina

VOL. 79.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1914

NO. 6.

## TEMPERANCE RALLY.

An All-Day Rally Sunday by  
W. C. T. U. Stirring Ad-  
dresses by Mr. W. D.  
Upshaw.

Sunday Morning.

Edgefield was the scene of a splendid occasion on Sunday. From the morning train to Edgefield Mr. W. D. Upshaw of Atlanta stepped for the first time on the soil of our town. It was a great day for Edgefield, and Mr. Upshaw made a great impression upon three of the largest audiences ever assembled here. Mr. Upshaw made his first impression at the Baptist Sunday school where he talked to the boys and girls.

At 11:30 o'clock the opera house had already been filled to the utmost capacity, and all chairs and extra seats taken. The choir was seated on the stage, and sang to the piano accompaniment, Mrs. Mamie N. Tillman at the piano. Two special selections, one "Abide with me," a vocal solo by Mr. Ashby Davenport and another "To show my love" by Miss Miriam Norris were a part of the morning's program. Dr. M. D. Jeffries presided at the meeting, and introduced Mr. Upshaw whom he had known for many years. This gentleman spoke for about an hour, his subject being "The old time religion." It was a magnificent and dignified presentation of this subject, and inspired every one who heard. At the close of his address many came forward and at his appeal pledged themselves to build an altar in their homes.

The audience was a very representative one, there being present friends from all over the county; from Clark's Hill, Morgana, Trenton, Johnston, Meeting Street, Harbison, Johns Creek and many other sections. The dinner was laid on long tables near the court house, and a more abundant and elaborate and well prepared, dinner was ever served in Edgefield. There were many good things left. Through the thoughtfulness and kindness of some of the men, a nice waiter was sent to the prisoners in the jail, and what was left was sent to the chain-gang, at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds.

Afternoon in Court House.

As soon as dinner was over, a large crowd assembled in the court house where music was rendered by the choir, Mr. Shannonhouse, presiding. The subject of Mr. Upshaw's address for the afternoon meeting was "The stainless flag," which was greeted at almost every sentence by a round of applause. This was both pathetic and humorous and full of splendid arguments in favor of a saloonless nation. A feature of this program was a vocal solo by Master Benjamin Cogburn and the presentation of prizes to those who had won them in the essay contest.

The subject which had been given the High School student was "The effect of a saloonless nation in 1920." The first prize of \$2.00 on this subject was won by Miss Jessie Dean of the Johnston High School and the second prize of \$2.50 on the same subject by Mr. Weyman Maffett of the Johnston High School. These prizes were awarded by Mr. O. Sheppard with very appropriate remarks. The winners of the prizes, "Why is the cigarette an enemy of the boy?" first prize \$5.00, John Owen Smith of the Harmony school, taught by Prof. G. F. Long, second prize of \$2.50 won by Grady Scott of the Morgana school taught by Miss Mary Ross. The prizes were presented by Hon. B. E. Nicholson. Mr. Upshaw spoke very highly of the reception which had been his in Edgefield and the splendid spirit of the people and the work of the W. C. T. U.

Evening Service.

At 8:30 o'clock another crowded house met Mr. Upshaw in the opera house where they were greatly inspired by a magnificent address on the subject "The beautiful life or what is worth while?" Mrs. Shannonhouse sang "Victory" as a solo. At the close of the service the resolution favoring nation-wide prohibition was presented to the audience and adopted. Monday morning, Mr. Upshaw spoke for a half hour

or more to the students of the High and graded school where he had been invited by Prof. T. J. Lyon who introduced him very graciously to the students. The collection on Sunday at the three meetings went for the expenses of the occasion amounting to about \$70.00.

## Rev. P. H. Bussey Writes of Work of Anti-Saloon League.

300 ALEXANDER STREET,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,  
March 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Mims:

I am inclosing, in the form of a report, some facts as to the organization and activities of the Anti-Saloon-League. This brief report, a compilation of material from various sources on the subject in hand, is a small part of class work required in the study of social problems. This material doubtless will be old and familiar to many; but perhaps will be of some help and encouragement to some who are engaged, in sympathy, at least, in the great fight that is being made for temperance and righteousness and who may not have access to the sources of such material as is here given. For this reason I give it as it was prepared.

The report is given in four main divisions, viz: (1) The Definition of the Anti-Saloon-League. (2) The Organization of the League. (3) The Activity of the League. (4) Some things accomplished by the League.

The Anti-Saloon league is not a political party. It is a federation of existing organizations and these organizations are, chiefly, the Christian churches of America of almost every denomination creed and sect.

The Anti-Saloon-League is, in fact, the church in politics—the modern church militant. And the Holy war in which it is engaged is the nation wide crusade against the saloon.

The author of the Anti-Saloon movement is Howard H. Russell, a young congregational minister, a graduate of Oberlin college, and a man who had already achieved remarkable victories against the saloon by his courage and skill as an organizer. For several years he had seen the wisdom and necessity of a unification of the energies of the church against the saloon, and on two occasions, first in Ohio and later in Missouri, he had temporarily effected State-wide combinations of the churches for aggressive work against the saloon. Finally, in 1892, while he was in charge of the Armor Missions in Chicago, so insistent became the conviction that upon him devolved the duty of rallying the church to consider and concentrate effort against the saloon, that he gave up his work in Chicago and set himself, heart and soul to the whole cause. At Oberlin there was a band of temperance workers who had more than once come to his relief in the past, and once again, he turned to them for support. They were at first reluctant to enter upon such a vast enterprise, but Mr. Russell's common sense plans at last won them over, and on May 24, 1894, a meeting held in the library of Oberlin college, this group of company of temperance reformers, the Oberlin Temperance Alliance, adopted his plan and finally voted to fix a nominal salary for his support and to stand by the work until he should be able to effect a state-wide organization. It was decided also to call a union meeting of the churches of Oberlin on Sunday evening June 4, in order that they formally and particularly adopt Mr. Russell's plan. So it is to this Sunday evening meeting, held in the old First Congregational church at Oberlin that the Anti Saloon League traces its origin.

"The church in action against the Saloon." This trenchant phrase characterizes the movement. It is interdenominational, embracing all creeds, yet so practical and tolerant that it ignores all creeds. It solicits the support of all churches and recognizes any church or organization that will adopt the ideas for which it stands. In most of the states, it is the official, authorized agency of the church in its warfare with the saloon. It is the creature of the church having no entity apart from the church. It

does not seek to enlist membership, and widen, has no membership apart from the ties of allegiance that men owe to their respective churches. Its officers are members of the church appointed to this particular work by their respective organizations and elected to their positions in the league by trustees chosen by the various churches and temperance organizations. It draws its financial support, as well as its authority from the church. It is manifest, therefore, that its power and effectiveness are conditioned by the devotion the churches show toward it. It can go just as far and just as fast as the church permits, no farther, no faster.

In 1894, at the suggestion of Archbishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. A. J. Kynett, chairman of the permanent committee on temperance and prohibition of the Methodist Episcopal church, worked out a plan for uniting all the church forces that were working toward that end, and from this, resulted the Anti-Saloon League of America, formed at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 18th 1895 with the existing local leagues and forty-five other temperance organizations in its membership. Dr. Russell was chosen National Superintendent, Rev. Parley A. Baker succeeded Dr. Russell as State Superintendent of Ohio. Later Dr. Baker succeeded Dr. Russell as National Superintendent and he is the present National Superintendent. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., is the present president of the League.

It might be well to add that the national organization and the State organizations of the League, bear relation to each other in government, similar to that of our National State Governments.

The League when fully organized in any State, maintains three departments of activity, viz: Agitation, legislation, and law enforcement. From the national headquarters at Westerville, Ohio, in the form of magazines, such as "American Issue," "The New Republic" and other temperance literature, is sent out annually, the equivalent of 250,000,000, book bags. This vast amount of literature is sent to all parts of the country.

There is likewise much agitation done by the League Representatives. Thousands of churches throughout the country are visited annually by these strong advocates of the temperance cause and usually strong sentiment is aroused against the liquor business.

The principle legislative activity is to be found in the support that is given by the League to those candidates for county, state or national officers who have pledged themselves to stand for the interest of the League or that cause for which the League stands. But also the League has shown its power in being able to furnish very able lobbyists, whenever and wherever legislation is carried on. It is said that at a call, the Anti-Saloon League can at any time put into Washington on short notice more and able lobbyists than the supporters or opponents of tariff, currency, bills, or any other special legislation ever could. The lobby that backed up the Webb-Kenyon Bill numbered 270 and came to Washington from 32 States. It represents 24 temperance organizations and the governing bodies of 15 religious denominations.

The third line of activity is law enforcement. The League has done much and is doing much in giving moral support to those laws already on the statute books. The League working for a single object through existing political machinery and parties has accomplished in twenty years what the prohibition party never even partly succeeded in doing. It has made the prohibition issue a live one in almost every State, and the dominant issue in many States. When the league was organized twenty years ago, outside of a few thinly populated prohibition states, there was hardly a spot on the map of the U. S. where liquor was not sold openly and legally. To day 72 per cent of the total area of the U. S. (2,130,746 square miles) is dry territory. There are nine states in which it is illegal to sell liquor anywhere in the commonwealth. Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West

Virginia. There are ten other states in which more than 90 per cent of the total area is "dry." Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming.

There is not a single state that is entirely wet. New Jersey comes nearest with only four tenths of one per cent of its area prohibition. In 1806, the brewers and distillers of America spent \$14,578,000 in new buildings and extensions of their business and the churches in same year spent only 5,632,751. Conditions were more than reversed in 1912 when the churches spent \$24,870,506 on new plants against the liquor people's \$2,937,783, and the first four months of 1913 show ten times the expenditure for new churches as for additions to the brewing and distilling facilities.

With these fine results before us of what has been done to set mankind free from this great curse, we have every reason to be hopeful for a complete victory in the near future.

Respectfully,  
P. H. Bussey.

## A Graphic Description From 1861-1865 as I Saw it.

Never in the history of the state or nation was there such frenzy of excitement as when the news flashed over the country that Fort Sumter was being bombarded, and a call for all the volunteers to assemble in Charleston. Men left their plows in the field, the carpenters left their tools in the shop, the student laid down his books, the doctor left his patients to the care of the good housewife. Hasty preparations were made everywhere. Never before in the history of the world, not even in Carthage or Sparta was there ever such a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling; never such a cheerful and willing answer to the call of another country. Not

a regret, not a tear, not one single complaint. Never did the faithful Scott give with better grace his sons for the defense of his beloved chief "Eric" than did the fathers and mothers of South Carolina give their sons for the defense of the southland. The soldiers gathered at the railroad stations, boarded the cars and hurried along to Charleston, then the seat of war. In a short while, the seat of war was moved to Richmond Virginia. And as the war cloud began to gather in the old dominion; everybody wanted to go, as it would be over soon. It was mirth, adventure, inexperience, bright faces, wreaths of flowers, boxes from home and honorable mention, if you only waved your sword and shouted hurrah, then you heard the brass bands playing, drum and gayly rolling, the bugler sending their joyous notes across the fields and through the forest—blooming fields, untouched forest—and that music made the pulse dance. Gayly clad volunteers marched gallantly through the streets, the crowd cheering; the new flags shaped by fair hands, fluttered; not a bullet had been thrown, and not a shot was seen in the new uniform. As the trains swept by with the waving banners on board, boxes of lovely girls cheered, waved handkerchiefs, threw nosegays, eyes were sparkling, lips smiling, cheeks glowing. In 1861 the youths had live rockets to ward off the sun, garters to keep on the dust, woolen belts to prevent rheumatism, flannel shirt bosoms, and pretty needle cases and tobacco pouches of silk and velvet decked with beads and gay needle work by the dearest fingers in the world, so they went to the wars—these stout youths; everyone anxious to have his head taken off by a cannon ball—all for the honor and glory of it. They marched along cheering as the white handkerchiefs waved, they proudly kept the step to the tap of the drum, or moved briskly beside the cannon or entered by on their glossy and spirited horses. The epoch was agitate, but joy coursed in every vein. And when the first success came, those small affairs were greeted with thunders of applause. When Del. Kemper fired a shot at the federal train approaching Vicksburg, and the journalists cried "we have driven back the whole federal army," then some real fighting came, and the applause was tremendous. When the news of the battle of Bull Run July 21st, flashed over the wires the southern people stood upon their heads and went wild. The war was ended, the

affair was over, the brass bands and rolling drums, and dazzling uniforms had speedily done their business. The power of the north was broken, she had run upon her breakers. The grand hulk was lying stranded, the waves were beating her, and she was about to go to pieces. Such was 1861. Mirth, inexperience, gay adventures, ruddy cheeks, sparkling eyes and splendid banners floating proudly in the sunshine of victory. Then 1862 came. J. Russell Wright.

## Scholarships Offered by the Daughters of Confederacy.

Group 1.

General division U. D. C. scholarships for use Sept. 1, 1914.  
1. Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., valued at \$500.00.  
2. Bristol school, Washington, D. C., valued at \$1,000.  
3. Washington seminary, Washington, D. C., valued at \$150.00.  
4. Alabama Polytechnic, Auburn, Ala., valued at \$50.00.  
5. University of Alabama, University, Alabama, valued at \$60.00.  
6. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., valued at \$60.00.  
7. Higebee school, Memphis, Tenn., valued at \$100.00.

Group 2.

S. C. division scholarships for use Sept. 1, 1914.  
1. Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., valued at \$150.00.  
2. University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., valued at \$175.00.  
Scholarships 1 and 2, group 1, and 1 and 2, cover board and tuition. All scholarships are good for four years except No. 2. Group 1. Requirements:

1. Applicants must state which scholarship is desired.  
(a) The same applicant may apply for one each in group 1 and 2.  
2. Give age.  
(a) Required for group 1, 17 years or over.  
(b) Required for group 2, 16 years or over.  
3. Lineal descent from a Confederate veteran of honorable record.

(a) Give name of veteran.  
(b) Relation to applicant.  
(c) Command and years of Confederate service.  
4. Inability to pay for education.  
(a) Give information or proof to this effect.  
5. Name schools or colleges or both applicant is attending or has attended.

(a) Must be prepared to enter freshman class of college for which application is made. Accompanying application must be letters of endorsement from president of nearest U. D. C. chapter and testimonials as to moral and physical ability from present or past teachers.

7. Applications must be in the hands of the committee on education.

(a) For group 1 by April 20.  
(b) For group 2 by June 1.

For the scholarships in general the South Carolina division United Daughters of the Confederacy is entitled to enter the applications of six candidates to be selected from applications submitted to this committee.

For the scholarships in group 2, an unlimited number of candidates will be permitted to contest in competitive examination.

For any further information write to

Miss Armida Moses, chairman, Sumter, S. C. or Mrs. J. Isaac Copeland, Clinton, S. C. or Mrs. Mami N. Tillman, Edgefield, S. C. Committee on education S. C. division U. D. C.

## Dixie Auxiliary.

The Dixie chapter U. D. C., will meet at the home of Miss Julia Folk, Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 5 o'clock.

Lord's prayer, by chapter.

Roll call and minutes of last meeting.

Arlington, Claire Grice.

Piano solo, Margaret May.

Her little flag, Florence Mims.

Violin solo, Rosa Parker.

Tribute to Archibald Cunningham, Marion Bailey.

Business

## CLEORA CULLINGS.

Preparing Land. Grain Promising. Joint School Picnic. Brunson School to Close. Farmers Institute.

We are having fine weather for preparing land for planting and the farmers are making good use of it. No planting has been done yet, but if this weather continues the crop will be put in on time this year.

The grain is small for the time of year but has good color and with good seasons from now on can make a good crop.

Mrs. P. W. Cheatham has been sick but is better now.

Mr. W. M. Seigler's family have all had measles but are up now.

Mr. Talton Prince has measles now.

Mr. B. R. Thomas has been unable to get about for a week but is out again.

The Brunson and Morgana schools had a picnic on Turkey Creek at the Lowe bridge last Saturday. The Morgana school baseball team invited the Edgefield baseball team and had a game in the afternoon. It was a tie. This is the second year these schools have had a joint picnic at this place. They are enjoyed by the grown people as well as the children. The Brunson school will close on Friday, the 17th of April, and will have an entertainment at night to which the public are invited, including the editor of The Advertiser. The entertainment will consist of recitations, dialogues and charades. It will begin about 7:30.

We are trying to arrange for a farmers institute in this neighborhood in August and the government demonstration agents to give us some talks on the different phases of farming, including raising more live stock and diversifying or rotating crops.

Subscriber.

Cleora, S. C.

Mr. Owdom Writes of Roads, Guano and Railroads.

MEETING ST., March 30, 1914.

Well, Mr. Editor, have you seen that man with the good roads proposition. We would like to see the good road, if we can't see him. The trolley line man seems to be some where else and we are up here in the sticks and part of the time stuck in the mud. We believe part of you fellows have some sympathy for us but it is not long enough to reach down in to their pockets and help the poor. Well if we can't get these big things for us tell Gus Edmunds to get that little Uncle Sam said he would give to help build a good road. Tell him to start at Edgefield and come this way, knocking off the top of every hill down to the bottom and pulling every bottom up to the top until he reaches Meeting Street, and that would be a good place to start on his next big run in the next big county campaign. I can tell him now it should be done quicker than he can do it. Now, the people out west in places where they don't have the railroad facilities build a good road by bonding the township or county. They will have a station, get up a joint stock company and haul by motor trucks or teams. Now in the winter we have the most of the hauling to do and that is the time the road is the worst.

The farmers are hauling guano or dirt and the best about 150 pounds chemicals to 1,850 pounds of dirt and the low grades it is 2,060 pounds of dirt to one ton with a spoiled fish stuck in each sack to make it smell like its cotton planting time.

Some of the time we can't haul anything at all but there isn't anybody to keep the extortioner off of us. The railroad takes and calls it charging storage 50c. per barrel on flour if it stays in their depot 20 or 30 days, but still we have a fat set of rail road commissioners that see that the people are not imposed on so bad and the so good law-makers ought to make laws that would protect the people and not let them be legally robbed.

T. A. Owdom.